The Privilege Tax Cut Down to Fifteen Cents a Ton-Curtaiting the Income of Clemson College.

Mr. Ashley's bill to reduce the tax on fertilizers has passed the House, by which the privilege tax on fertilizers be reduced from 35 to 15 cents a

ton, if the Senate concurs.
In speaking on the bill, Mr. Ashley contended that the farmers are the only class of people in the State watch is taxed on a special commodity. It was not right and not just. The time will come when the people will rise up and cut off this tax. He denied that the tax fell upon the producer, and said that the consumer paid this tax He had been waiting to get figures to show that this tax had been cut to 10 cents in Georgia. He did not oppose Clemeon or any other State institu tion. But he was opposed to extrava gance. The boys who went there were not educated to be farmers, they were taught extravagance. The people who paid the tax on fertil zars were too poor to send their boys to Clomson, and received to ban its from that co lege which received the \$60,000 or \$65,000 from the tax on fertilizers.

He wanted just tax enough to provide

for the inspection and protection of

Mr. Blythe referred to the causenecessitating the fertilizer or tag tax. Years ago there were sutts in the courts on account of fraudulent forti i zers. This eatted for a tax to provide for the inspection of fertilizers to prevent fraud. This was long before Clemson college was founded. There was a good deal of opposition to the foundation of the coilege, his colle gue Lieut. Gov. Mauldin, casting the deciding vote. One of the arguments used in the campaigns was that this fertilizer tax should be used for the support of the agricultural college. It was on this compact made on the stump and in the general assembly that the college was founded. The law requires trust, and the reduction of the tax the dealer to pay this tax and this tay is not added into the price to con-sumers. Clemson was established in 1889 In 1890 the lay was passed giving Cicmson the proceeds to conduct the experiment station and the remainder was to go to operating the college. Clemson is run without one had opposed the proposition to estab-dollar of appropriation from the State lish Clemson, but had since it was estreasury. If this tag tax is reduced, tablished supporten it to a man. Clemson will be ruined or the State must make a direct appropriation to keep up the institution. Let Clemson atone. If this institution goes down, the assault will be made on other institutions. Let South Carolina's educa-

been equipped at great expenditure. Its doors are open to a l, irrespective each State v of class or profession, and its support that State. Its doors are open to a l, irrespective of class or profession, and its support should come in the same way as other institutions. He asserted the necessity of a privilege tax to have fertilizers examined, but he thought it wrong to wring from somebody, whether farmer is a splendic condition in the same open to a l, irrespective cach State was kept in the treasury of indeed, but has been successfully used all over the country for several days of laborious work for a man to whethis gin, but with this machine a ninety-saw gin or linter can be put in or a splendic condition in three same. If they are of country for several days of aborious work for a man to whethis gin, but with this machine a ninety-saw gin or linter can be put in but he had always fought to maintain a splendic condition in three same. If they are of country for several days of instruction in the discussion has been unusually that State.

At last an unfettered opportunction of mixture of but he discussion has been unusually that State.

At last an unfettered opportunction of mixture of but he as into country for several days of laborious work for a man to whethis gin, but with this machine a ninety-saw gin or linter can be put in but he had always fought to make the experiment has country for several days of laborious work for a man to whethis gin, but with this machine a ninety-saw gin or linter can be put in the takes her name. If they are of country for several days of laborious work for a man to work, and in his 16 years in the Gen-ak ind of mixture of but he asserted the necessity work, and in his 16 years in the Gen-ak ind of mixture of but he asserted the necessity work, and in his 16 years in the Gen-ak ind of mixture of but he as a kind of mixture of but he as a k wring from somebody, whether farmer but he had always fought to maintain or manufacturer, the tax to run a State those institutions by fostering t cominstitution. It is wrong under the mon schools. Clemson is not a class guise of obtaining money for an inspection to get funds for other pursuit about not be supported by a class tax. poses. The supreme court of the Why not tax the women of the State United States has decreed that it is a to keep up Winthrop? Why not put a violation of the United States constitu- privilege or protective tax on shoes, tion to divert these funds to purposes flour and other manufactured articles. other than to pay for the analysis. The and raise an immense fund, without Legislature would be playing the part levying a cent of direct tax? of hypocrites to longer continue this way of raising funds in the face of the constitution. Let every State institution stand on its merits and receive a

tional system slone.

direct appropriation-or fall. Mr. Prince agreed with Mr. McCullough. As to Mr. Blythe's argument that there has been a tacit compact, he recited the fact that while a "great leader of one of the factions" was making the light on the stump for this tag tax, there were some who were afraid to contend that it was class legislation. Beyond the amount necessary for inspection, there should not be a cent of tag tax. He would vote as much direct appropriation as any other man. That is a State institution and should be run just as any other State institution;

Mr. Steverson had been the author of the bill which was designed last year to settle the matter, but that bill was killed in the Senate. He had not changed his views and had no apology to make for them, but as it was impossible to pass the measure through the Senate, he would favor the reduction. He read a showing of the finances of Clemson College. The income last year was \$12,000 from the Morrill fund, \$15,000 from the Hatch fund and from other sources \$75,618 08. A total of \$102,613.08. A reduction of 10 cents a ton on fertilizers would give Clemson \$78.653.08 for 1900-1. This in addition to \$10,000 not used last year. Mr. Stevenson then claimed that reducing the tax would not seriously cripple Clemson as ts income after the reduction would then be \$78,000 and the expenditures accounted for last year were something over \$60,000. To let the tax stand as it is will put more money in the institution than it needs and will breed extravagance. Extravagance will work the ruin of the institu-

Mr. J. W. Ragsdale claimed that the Virginia-Carolina Unemical company had bought all the fertil zer factories and the taxes fell on the farmers since competition had been done away with.

Mr. E. D. Smith said that the manufacturers did not pay this \$90,000 tax. The last man who uses an article is the one who pays the tax on it. The dealer charges the tax in the price at which the article is soid. He contend. ed that the price por ton ought to be mercly enough to pay for the analysis. He wanted all State institutions to stand on their merits and get that sup-

port of which they are worthy.
Mr. C. E. Robinson contended that the farmer feels that he is being legistated against. As analagous he showed that the consumer paid, the revenue being collected to pay the expenses of the Spanish war, and deduced that the farmer pays the tag tax. Let Ciemson go if she is to be supported by taxation

Mr. Wingo said he had heard more against Clemson College on the floor of the House than he had from the farm- a reduction of 10 cents. He thought a

THE FERTILIZER TAG TAX. farmer who pays this tax. This is a time, as an experiment. He proposed farmer, college and the tax is upon a an amendment making the tax 20 THERE'S TOO MANY SMITHS. a case as our son coming up here 400 year that I honestly believe Jesus miles with a belief that I was dead or would not do." farmer, college and the tax is upon a farm commodity. The farmers are satisfied or there would be complaint. Mr. Ashley taxed Mr. Effed with the content of from them. He claimed there was no extravagares at Clemson. He coul not tell the per cent of farmers' sons at

Mr. N. G. Evans had heretofore voted for this reduction on the ground that Clemson was handling too much money and handling it too reckles ly. Clemson last year received \$102.000, and reports a balance of \$10,000. If the tax were reduced to 10 cents, pro-viding as much fertilizers are sold next year as last, there will be \$12,000 over and above expenses next year. He did not believe in making a boated coupon clipper out of one lastitution and reducing another to penury. He wanted to maintain all institutions in and reports a balance of \$10,000. I manner belitting and at the same

ime devo'd of a waste of me ney. Dr. Wyche had heard of no complaint in his section. He insis e ! that plaint in his section. He insis et that the House ought to go slow. He didn't believe in throwing away money, and if 10 cents a ton would not cripple the institution he would vote for it. But he feared that this was a movement which would cripple the college. He attacked the Virginia-Carolina Chemical company and insisted that this manually was keeping the price of monopoly was keeping the price of fertilizers up, and if the tag tax were reduced the price of fertilizers would not be changed. The farmer would get no benefit. Clemson should be recognized and restricted

properly developed as I maintained. Mr. Crum spoke from the farmers' standpoint. He had heard no complaint from his neighbors. Tacy were son. The funds of Clemson have been expended in part in perfecting the equipment. Some of i had gone into the textile school. This is a farmers' school. A school which is designed to give an education such as no other in-stitution in the South can. Tae in titudion needs liberal support. car ago there was competition in the

would not benefit them. Mr. Gadsden, of Charleston, said that year after year this bill had come up, and the farmers had opposed it. He was able to judge what the farmers want only upon the votes of their rep-resentatives on the floor. Charleston

He contended that the bulk of this tax was paid by other States. Suppose the farmer does pay the tax, it is the farmer of Georgia, Norto Carolina and Tennessee, because South Carolina is the producing and manufacturing cenonal system alone.

Mr. McCullough stated that he had from the people of other States. It is heretofore opposed the reduction of an ingenious scheme to levy tax upon the tax, as a matter of expediency. Clemson has been established and has

Mr. Gantt replied that the tax in each State was kept in the treasury of

Mr. Gadeden read the statute, show ing that the tax was to be paid before the fertilizer was put on the train for shipment ..

Mr. Stevenson replied that the bill provided for tax on fertilizers sold in the State. In reply to the insinuation that the lawyers were making finepun arguments on the constitutionality of the law, he said that he had based is argument solely on the ground that extravagance would be encouraged by too large an income. He toen read the list of expenditures as laid down in the annual report and contended that there was evidence of extravagance in the use of the Morrill, the Hatch and

Mr. Blythe sustained Mr. Gadsden's states were paying tribute to this

tut down. They want barely enough to pay for the cost of analysis. In merhandise, freight and clerk hire are added into the selling price, and it is the same way with the fertilizer tax.

Mr. Cosgrove said that a very great deal of fertilizer is being shipped out of South Carolina, and Charleston is endeavoring to extend her trade in fertilizers to the far West. He agreed with Mr. Gadsdon that South Carolina was levying a tribute on other States. Mr. Gantt claimed that not one dollar of tax came into South Caro-

lina from the people of other States. Mr. W. H. Thomas repeated his warning of a previous session that if Clemson's income were interfered with that institution would come to the An attack on Clemson would mean an attack on the entire system of higher education.

The House refused to strike out the nacting works of the bill. reduced to 15 conts a ton instead of to 10 cents. The amendment was quite a long one, changing the paraseology of the act now in force, and Mr. Blythe thought it ought to be carried over for

another day. Mr. R. H. Henderson moved to restore the proposed reduction to 10 cents. This was voted down. Mr. Laban Mauldin favored the 10

cents tax.
Mr. Efird thought the change would be too radical. There has been an average of 240,000 tons of fertilizers sold in the State annually. A reducof \$12,000 in the income, or \$24,000 for It makes no difference to the reduction of 5 cents enough for one

Mr. Ashley taxed Mr. Efird with having wanted to take half of the fund from Clemson and to give it to Win throp.
Mc. Efira's amendment was voted

down by a vote of 38 to 57.

Mr. Stevenson's amendment was then adopted by a considerable majority, and the bill subsequently passed second reading.

DEATH OF A REMARKABLE MAN.

Inventor of Fire Extinguisher in General Use Over the South by Ginners and Compressors of Cotton.

The death of Mr. G. W. Taylor, of Belton, S. C., on the 20th inst., orded the career of a remarkable man. Mr. Taylor nad been in feeble bealth for some time, but no one realized his con-

Mr. Taylor, or "Uncle Wash," as everybody affectionately called him, was indeed a most remarkable man in many respects. He had the genius of an Edison, and spent his entire life working out inventions, some of them wonderful, indeed, and which will bring blessings to posterity long after his name has been forgotten. Inventing was his calling, and that he fol lowed it well every body who knew him is willing to attest. When he was at work on some model he seemed almost oblivious to everything else around him, but worked at his plan with a de-votion born of such zeal that success was invariably his reward. This seemed to be all be cared for, for as soon as one invention was completed to his ertilizer trade. To ay the farmers are satisfaction, he at once set about some other task, and left the product of his head and hand in the possession of somebody else, who might work it and receive the benefit of what was his, had he had the inclination to make

He was the inventor of the fire extinguisher, which is in general use all over the South by ginners and compressors of cotton. This alone has been of incalculable benefit not only to the ginner in the protection it furnished him for his machinery, &:,, but it benefited the farmer in that the ginner was enabled to do the work at a much lower rate, on account of less risk and lower insurance. We suppose there are few steam gins anywhere that are not fitted up with this simple little attachment that will extinguish a flame in the gin bouse at-

most instantaneously.

The gin-whet is another invention of his. The machine is complicated indeed, but has been successfully used all over the country for seva splendid condition in three and one half hours, the machine doing every touches the first tooth until it has gummed and fited starp the last one, all without being touched by human hands. The whet was invented by him seven years ago, but the automatic attachment was one of his recent inven-tions; indeed, he had just finished it. Only a few days ago he said it was complete to his satisfaction.

He invented a car replacer that is becoming very popular recently, being used now on some of the big roads in the North. These inventions are his most useful ones, and of most interest, possibly, to the people of the South, but there is another of his of which I wish to speak, but of which he was cheated out of. During the civil war Mr. Taylor, on account of his genius, was employed in constructing guns for the use of the Confederacy, and for a long time was stationed in Greenville, S. C. While there he invented what is known as the centre-fire percussion cap, which is now used for nearly all kinds of gun and pistol cartridges. He showed the invention to one of his suexposition of the statutes that other perior efficers, who stole it from him and sold it to the government for \$500,000. During the war two large Mr. Estridge said that the matter guns of English make were brought to came directly home to him. He is a Charleston for the defense of the city farmer and lives among farmers. It and fort bardby. In testing the guns his county-Lancaster-the farmers the larger one was cracked. No one are complaining and they want the tax seemed to know how to band it so as to make it fit for use. The matter was submitted to Mr. Taylor, and he submitted a plan for its repair, which was tried, the gun was made as good as ever, and did effective work for a long

Mr. Taylor left little or no property ; others received the fruit of his work When he dld have money he was generous to a fault. He was a simple pure hearted Christian man, who at tended to his own affairs. Unless engrossed with some plan he was always kind and affable, and never said an unkind word of anybody.

Do You Need An Electric Belt? For the past ten years, Dr. J. Newton Hathaway who is recognized as the great-State treasury for money and every educational institution in the State would suffer. The textile second at Cleman needs all the funds it can get.

Hathaway who is recognized as the greatest of all our specialists, has been perfection in gan electric belt, suitable to use in his would suffer. The textile second at practice, one which he could furnish as a part of his system of treatment, and which is recognized as the greatest of the system of treatment, and which is recognized as the greatest of the system of treatment, and which is recognized as the greatest of the system of treatment, and which is recognized as the greatest of the system of treatment, and which is recognized as the greatest of all our specialists, has been perfected as the greatest of all our specialists, has been perfected as the greatest of all our specialists, has been perfected as the greatest of all our specialists, has been perfected as the greatest of all our specialists, has been perfected as the greatest of all our specialists, has been perfected as the greatest of all our specialists, has been perfected as the greatest of all our specialists, has been perfected as the greatest of all our specialists, has been perfected as the greatest of all our specialists, has been perfected as the greatest of all our specialists, has been perfected as the greatest of all our specialists, has been perfected as the greatest of all our specialists, has been perfected as the greatest of all our specialists, has been perfected as the greatest of all our specialists, has been perfected as the greatest of all our specialists, has been perfected as the greatest of all our specialists and all our specialists are greatest of all our specialists and all our specialists are greatest of all our specialists and all our specialists are greatest of all our specialists and all our specialists are greatest of all our spec part of his system of treatment, and which he could conscientiously guarantee. He now announces that he has perfected such a belt, which he believes to be the only perfect belt made. It is light, handsome, of great power, and with new attachments, Mr. Stevenson then introduced an amendment providing that the tax be reduced to 15 cents a tow texts. patients who need it and who apply to him for treatment, at a merely nominal charge. Write to Dr. Hathaway to-day, telling all the belt, and if you desire the belt will be sent C. D. D. for inspection. Address Dr. Hathaway & Co., 22/4 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

CASIORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

combined gives a curious expression to a man's features. One of our boys is a

loctor in Jacksonville, Fia. Tue other day while visiting a patient he received a telephone message from his wife, Come home at once; a telegram from your sister Hattle says your father is dying and to come at once." Imagine is feelings of distress. Hurrying home ne found his wife in tears, his valist packed and he had only half an hour to make the train. All the long night he grieved and sighed, as he tried to sleen, but could not. Next morning at 10 o'clock he reached Cartersville and hurrying up to the paternal mansion met me and Hattie's husband driving merrily to the posteffice. He couldent speak. He couldent understand. Pleaure, surprise and bewilderment filled his eyes and every feature of his face. He had travelled 400 miles in haste expecting to find me dead or dying, and here I was capering around as lively as a young colt in a taricy patch. He couldent stand nor understand, but san down and said: "There has been a mistake, but thank the Lord you are well. I never noticed where the tele gram came from nor to what Dr. Smith t was addressed but supposed that Sarah knew and I came at once. Lat me go down to the office and wire her. Door girl! she will be so anxious." In due time he received an answer, "Mes-

happened to have turkey for dinner, all went happily and the day was a glad one. The trouble is in the name. Doc tors should be named Galen or Hippo crates or Abernathy or Valentine Mott or Westmoreland. But Smith is so common and besides the relief and one of the property of the shellenge every piece of news, every editorial, every divertisement will have fied at his unexpected visit, and as we mon and besides there is a co ored son to meet. of Aesculapius in Jacksonville and not long ago our boy received a telegram that was intended for the colored bro that was intended for the colored by ther, and it said: "It's a boy and Miranny is doing we.l." There is a good July. He asked:
"In this day, when philanthropy muring the said of the colored by the colored by the said of the colored by the said of the colored by the colore

sons ought to stop multiplying the Christian newspaper?" name and take a new start, like they do in Mexico. When a couple mate in

was a Hutchins, and then our Aesculappeon son would have been Dr. Hutch-arp or mayoe Dr. Keely, after his wife, and have saved that long ride and forty dollars. But all's well that ends well, and we are still calm and serene. One of our little grandchildren, a three-year-old, thinks it mighty smart

like big strong names like Webster, Calhoun, Washington, Macon, Lamar, McIntosh, Bayard, Buchanan, Goulding, etc., but it must be a said. ing, etc., but it must be a serious consideration for a pretty girl with a pret-ty euphonious name to swap it off for s disagreeable or peculiar one. I knew a Miss Goulding to marry a Mr. Turnipseed, and I always thought she must have loved him mighty hard. Charles Lamb tells a story about an English girl who was courted by a wealthy gentleman who was good and hards are such bards and hards are such bards. handsome and had every virtue, but his name was Hogeflesh. She loved

him, but she couldent bear to think of being called Mrs. Hogsflorh and she his search for the grail of a purer jour-refused him for three years and would nalism may this Sir Galahad of 1900 refused him for three years and would have kept on refusing, but he went be-fore parliament and had his name changed to Bacon. That is how the name Bacon originated, and I reckon our Senator came from that stockand it is good stock.

osper man around when our doctor eft Jacksonville and they are given to went all over the country that it was led. me and I had to retire from the field or a time and wait until the people earned better-for wherever I went I was a suspect and pronounced a fraud; but I read my opitabhs and was satiswas unknown until be took the name at him : of Artemus Ward; that Henry Shaw was nobody until he wrote over the signature of Josh B Hings; that Samuel Ciemens was never heard of until he became Mark Twa n; and so Francis B. Harte became Bret Harte and Dickens became Boz; and Melville Landon became Eli Perkins; and Al-Shillaber was Mrs. Partington; and and did some hard thinking.

Goodrich was Peter Parley; and Locke "We won't run this today," said he Goodrich was Peter Parley; and Looke that's unheard of," said was Petroleum V. Nasby; and John But—but that's unheard of," said "But—but that's unheard of," said was Sut Livengood; and Ben Feacklin was Poor Richard; and so forth and so on, and last of all here is our friend, was never heard of in the heavens daily paper do you honestly think He above nor the earth beneath, nor in the waters under the earth. Snakespeare of prize fight in it?" ays that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, but these auth-ors, whether wise or witty, are afraid "'No. I don't si orisk their thoughts without a new

Christian Science would do with such nection with the paper for a whole

A GOOD DEAL IS IN A NAME.

Bill Arp Tells of Perplexly Growing
Out of Same Names—His Son Traveled a Long Distance and Evanded the science as Mark Twain did, but I cannot understand how we eled a Long Distance and Found can manufacture faith to order, and He Had Another Man's Felegram. sometimes it has to be manufactured Pleasure, surprise and bewile erment so quickly that it must strain the machinery powerfully. I was mending a little table yesterday for our grandchild and the nail slipped and the hammer came down on my t umb and made a blood blister before I had time to think it dident burt me according to Christian Science, but was only imaginary. I tell you it did hurt bad and I don't believe the science would

have prevented it. Maybe blood blisters are excepted, they ought to be, and so ought stumped oes and burns and all other vory sudden things that don't give faith time to work. BILL ARP.

AN EXPERIMENT IN JOURNALISM

Author of "In His Steps" Will Have Absolute Control of the Daily Capital for One Week and Will Run it on the Rule of "What Would Jesus Do ?"-Nothing Will be Published Except Matter Approved by the Preacher Editor.

R .v. Charles W. Sheldon, of Topeka, ansas, the author of "In His Steps," is to be given an opportunity to publish a newspaper that shall realize his conception of what a Christian daily ought to be. The Daily Capital has an-nounced that on March 13th its presses, frauchises and the entire editorial and business management of the paper will sage not for you nor from Carteraville." be transferred to Mr. Sheldon. For Well, well! How much mental distress and thresome travel would have been Unbampered, he will direct its course, saved had he carefully read the tele- edit its news columns, control its adgram. He was dreadfully mortified at vertising. In every way his authority his own blunder, but we were all grati- is to be supreme.

The Sheldon edition is to be a paper

The suggestion for this experiment took form in a question with which Mr.

dollars to my son in this instance, for if his name had been Vanderbitt or learning, is there bere a man who, re-Rockefeller or even Squetzelfanter, the cognizing the potency of the public telegram would not have miscarried press to make or mar civil zation, will The Smiths, Jones, Browns and John give \$1,000,000 to establish a daily

That question went at once from the Christian End avorers to the world. It Mexico the first thing they do before provoked an unending amount of disthey marry is to agree upon a family cussion, both friendly and critical name. If the girl is humble and sub. But in its travels the query failed to missive, she takes his name; if she is find the man with the million dollars. wealthy or aristocratic and he is not. Here, in Sheldon's home town, interest he takes her name. If they are of in the discussion has been unusually

> 'We can offer our readers no inti Capital under Mr. Sheldon's manage-

nation as to the actual contents of The ment. We do not know. Its aim. however, is to be as definite and single as a ray of light. It is to be Christian from date line to the foot of the last page in every issue. Not sectarian or and great into call me as I pass and denominational, but Christian. Its Hello, grandpa!"

There is a good day.

may be revolutionary. A world that is reading millions of copies of 'In His Steps' every year, and even now taking them by the thousand every day from scores of press s, may be a world that is waiting for a daily paper mod oled after that remarkable book. If i is, the world will get what the world wants.
"The Capital welcomes the Sheldon

idea and the knight who, 'without fear and without reproach, bears it to the lists of trial before the world. In gain his quest! Right heartily we wish him Godspeed.

As to what Mr. Sheldon's Christian daily will give to its readers and what it will withold from them no one is definitely informed. Mr. Sheldon him-So I have come pretty near reading self says that he is busy working out my epitaph again for there was a newsself says that he is busy working out hat he is not in a position to give specific information as to what they will anticipating bad news- and if he heard | bc. He is in daily conference with the was dying, of course he could put it entire repertorial and telegraphic in that I was dead next morning. Reporters are death on bad news. When
the original Bill Arp died in Texas it

Mr. Stelder thinks it should be hand-

Some light may possibly be thrown on this remarkable newspaper venture by the experience of "Elward Norman," as it is narrated in a dramatic chapter of "In His Steps." The mornfied. Mr. Ward, of Birmiogham, in ing after "Norman" had taken a troduced me to an audienced not pledge in good faith to do everything long ago and said a lecturer or after asking "What Would Jesus Do?" a writer of humorous sketches was he is represented as coming to his office of no consequence until he took and beginning his work, when "Clark," another name—that Charles F. Brown the managing editor, fired this query

"Here's this press report of yesterday's prize light at the R sort. make three columns and a half. I sup-"Yes—no. Let me see it."
"Norman" took the typewritten mat-

ter just as it came from the telegraph editor and ran over it careful v. Townsend became Gath; and he laid the sheets down on his desk

the managing editor in astonishment. "All the other papers will print it. What will our subscribes say "Norman" did not speak for a Bill Arp, who had to discard a good ute, then he said abraptly : old honest name and assume one that "Clark, it Christ were editing a would print three columns and a half

"Clark gasped in astonishment. I'in-

"Clark coald not have looked more amazed if the chief had auddenly gone orazy."
In Sheldon's Christian Daily will the prize fight, the horse race and every

other sort of snorting event be com-pletely ignored? What, too, will be the policy of the

new manager with reference to tobac co, l'quor and in fact to all kinds of ad-vertising? The questions that will be aimed at the Christian Daily will as-suredly be legion. What its answer to them will be will not be divulged till it comes from the press.

As if appreciative of some of the se

rious business difficulties to be met it seems to be Mr. Sheldon's view that a Christian daily paper should be an en-dowed institution. That was behind his question asking a million dollars at Detroit last summer. "Edward Norman," moreover, in 'In His Steps' finally gets his paper on the basis of a strong endowment, and the author says of it: "The News created a new force in journalism, that in time more results in the strong control is the strong control is the strong control is the strong control is the strong control in journalism, that in this control is the strong control in its control in the strong control is the strong control in the strong control in the strong control is the strong control in the strong control in the strong control in the strong control is the strong control in the strong c in journalism that in time was re-cognized as one of the real factors of the nation, mouiding its principles and actually shaping its policy, a dady illustration of the might of a Christian press, and the first of a series of such papers begun and carried on by other desirables. disciples who had also taken the

This policy of endowment seems to eliminate the idea of such a paper becoming a paying venture. With reference to this particular Sheldon adition that is now to actually take form, not in a book, but in real life, it is interesting to possible the state of the present the state of the state teresting to note that if the receipts exceed the expenses involved in the experiment, a large portion of them, in accordance with Mr. Sheldon's views and wishes, will be devoted to Christan and philanthopic work.

QUAKER HUMOR .- The unexpected humor which often tints the grave speech of the Quaker is well illustrated in a little story told of an eminent young physician of Pennsylvania at the time of the Civil war. He had determined to serve his country and leave his practice at home; but met with grieved remonstrance from his

mother, a sweet faced Q takeress.

"I beseech of thee not to go to this war, my son!" she pleaded, her soft eyes full of tears.

"But I do not go to fight, mother," said the doctor cheerfully. "I am going as a medical man. Surely there

s no harm in that.' "Well, well," said the little mother doubtfully, "go then if it must be so." Then suddenly a gleam of loyalty shone through her tears, and she straightened herself and looked bravely up into ber tall son's face.

"If thee finds thee kills more than thee cures," she said demurely, "I ad vise thee to go straightway over to the other side, my sen!"—Youth's Companion.

-Southern Senators express themselves hopeful over the prospects of securing legislation during the preent session of Congress looking funding the money paid into the treasury soon after the civil war as a result of the sale of cotton captured by the Federal forces. There was origi-nally \$30,000,000, but a portion of it was paid to the owners of the cotton soon after the close of the war. The remainder was left in the treasury and has remained there ever since. Senator Money, who is giving especial attention looking to the reopening of the subject, says that the sum left amounts to about \$11,000,000. A bill introduced by Senator Davis gives one year ad-additional time for proof of such claims before the Court of Claims. Most of the claims are held in the Southern

-Gov. Stanley, of Kansas, has been releasing some of the convicts of that State on condition that they will not drink intoxicating liquor nor gamble, nor violate any law, nor shirk labor He finds that the plan has so far worked well. He does not know whether these conditional pardons are legal, but says that if illegal the Supreme Court of the State will notify him to that effect.

FEMALE MAIL.

That sounds more contradictory than it is, when attention is called to its being a description of the largest mail received by any man in the United States exclusively from women. This "female mail" is received by Dr. R. V. Pierce, the celebrated specialist in women's diseases, chief consulting physician to the Inva-lids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buf-

falo, N. Y.

It is only fair to say that it is not the man that women write to, but the doctor. One of the remarkable features of this correspondence is that years after a cure has been effected, grateful women con-tinue to write to Dr. Pierce, being thankful for health and for the kind and fatherly advice, which was blended with the physician's counsel, and which was so helpful in preserving the health when regained. The offer of a free consultation by let-

ter is extended by Dr. Pierce to every sick and ailing woman. Every letter received is read in private, answered in private and its contents treated as a sa-cred confidence. To exclude any third party from the correspondence, all answers are mailed in a plain envelope, bearing upon it no printing or advertising whatever. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. V.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the great remedy for female troubles, irregularities, debilitating drains, inflammation and ulceration, is for sale by all dealers in medicine. Accept no substitute which may be recommended as "just as good" the the dealer may make a little extra fa.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes Weak Women "'No, I don't suppose he would."
"Well, that is my only reason for shutting this account out of The News.

Strong and Sick Now, I was ruminating about what I have decided not to do a thing in con-



of every planter who raises Cotton. book is sent FREE.

Send name and address to GERMAN KALI WORKS. 93 Nassau St., New York.

TO OUR

Pickens Friends.

It gives us pleasure to announce to our friends in Pickens County that we will on or about the first of February open up a branch

store in Easley.

We have rented Dr. Smith's new store room, next his drug store, and will open up a Complete Line of Dry Goods, Notions and Shoes. We will sell at same prices as we do in Greenville, so hope for your

J. Melton King will be in charge and will be glad to see all his friends in his new place. Mr. King needs no introduction, all of you know him. Visit his place and he will sell you goods as cheap or cheaper than you can buy in Greenville, also save you the long ride to Greenville.

Thanking you for past liberal patronage, and extending you all an invitation to visit our Easlev Branch Store, also when in Greenville to come and see us.

Yours,

R. L. R. Bentz'

Leader in Low Prices.



The man who rises to his opportunities s the successful man. Here's the opportunity for not one, but dozens of men.

Our sale of Men's and Ladies' Fine Foot Wear at special prices is drawing to our store those who appreciate style and quality.

Yours for square dealing, PRIDE & PATTON,

106 S. Main Street. First door above

Lipscomb & Russells'.

-The Medical Record says : "Whatever may be the immediate or remote causes of the dark complexion of the negro, philosophical inquiry has shown us that to him it is a provision of nature, mercy and benevolence. The gions may justly, then, be considered as a wise experience provided by Omnipotence for cooling the fever of the blood under the influence of the scorch-